

BECKER TO DIE; FALSE IN PLEA, SAYS WHITMAN

Governor, Unmoved,
Believes Appeal
Proves Guilt.

DOUBTS LEWIS PREDICTED TRAP

Author's Words Only New
Point—Dead Men Used
to Shield Slayer

COCKRAN STILL HOPES

Becker Is Blameless, Declares
Harry Apfelbaum, Secre-
tary to "Big Tim."

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, July 21.—Charles Becker must die next Wednesday. Governor Whitman will not reprieve him. This decision was reached by the Governor after reading Becker's statements, which ended with a plea for mercy. The statements did not make the slightest impression on the Chief Executive.

"There is nothing of importance new in the statements," said Mr. Whitman, "except the allegation that Alfred Henry Lewis told Becker he would be framed up. Mr. Lewis now is dead. He was alive when Becker was on trial for his life. Becker made no mention of it then. It would have been, if it were true, a most important bit of testimony."

John Kennedy, ex-warden of Sing Sing prison, last night sent from Port Henry to the attorneys of Charles A. Becker an affidavit containing a statement made by "Lefty Louie" in which the name of Timothy Sullivan appears. Kennedy told John Murray, of Troy, and John T. Gorman, of Cohoes, a story which the latter says is practically the same as that which Becker used to the Governor.

Kennedy said that "Lefty Louie" just before his execution told the warden the story of Sullivan's alleged connection with the case and attempt to keep it secret.

The Governor believes that all that Becker has accomplished by his statements has been to prove himself guilty of the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Deals with "Big Tim" known. Had Becker taken the stand in his own behalf at either of his trials, he would have been questioned about his relations with "Big Tim" Sullivan. What Becker now tells about these relations, Governor Whitman, as District Attorney, learned in a half way from Becker's stool pigeon, Jack Rose. But he had no corroboration of Rose's story.

Another damaging admission in Becker's statement is that he, while a police lieutenant in uniform, knew that Harry Apfelbaum was going to the Tombs to tell Rose, who was under arrest, charged with murder, to keep quiet and say nothing.

Had Becker gone on the stand at his second trial it would have been proved by the minutes of Becker's interview with Mayor Gaylor that he told the Mayor that he did not know where Rose was when the police were hunting for him. On that very day, and days prior to it, Becker had been in communication with Rose, and knew that he was at Harry Pollok's house.

The declaration in Becker's statement that Harry Apfelbaum had told "Big Tim" in Becker's presence at the meeting in "Big Tim's" office the Sunday before the murder that he had silenced Mrs. Rosenthal by giving her \$200 or \$300, and that she promised her husband would make no more statements, does not tie up with what the dead gambler and his wife, Mrs. Whitman, several hours after this alleged statement.

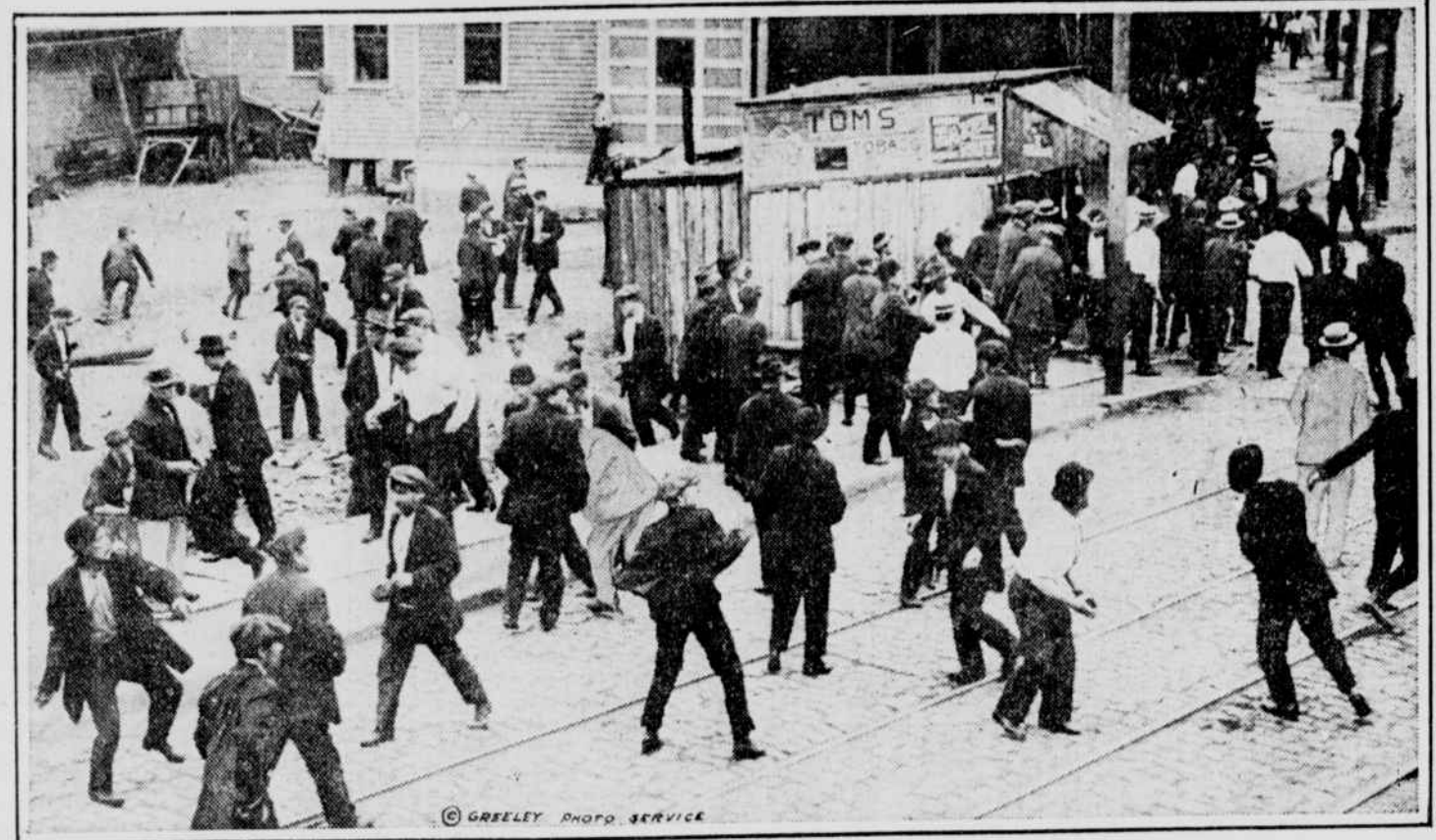
Stories Link Murder Plot. The story of "Big Tim's" alleged relations with Rosenthal was known in Albany to Mr. Whitman at the time. On the day that was brought to the District Attorney's office at the time of the murder, but which could not be corroborated, was that Sullivan offered to put up several thousand dollars to get Rosenthal out of town on condition that Becker also put up a few thousand, but that Becker did not want to part with any of the money he had, some \$40,000, which he had amassed in six or seven months.

It was observed by the Governor that Becker put all things of importance up to men now dead, Alfred Henry Lewis, "Big Tim" Sullivan, and Inspector George McCluskey.

Both Sullivan and Lewis were available and able to testify at Becker's trial, but were not called and his court story by the Governor as the last desperate effort to save Becker from the chair.

He does not believe that "Big Tim" Sullivan had any such interest in getting Rosenthal to remain silent that Becker says now he had. Becker would have subpoenaed "Big Tim" at his first trial were his story true that it was "Big Tim" and not Becker who wanted to keep Rosenthal quiet.

STANDARD OIL STRIKERS THROWING BRICKS AT BAYONNE POLICE IN MELEE IN WHICH ONE WAS KILLED AND A DOZEN HURT.



Several strikers are seen throwing bricks and paving blocks at the oncoming police. In the lower left hand corner one man is apparently drawing a revolver. The Tribune photographer was knocked down by a brick in the chest as he snapped another picture.

STRIKE AT DOCKS MAY TIE UP ALL ATLANTIC LINERS

Longshoremen Seek Shorter Hours and Higher Pay—Deny German Intrigue.

MUNITION SHIPMENTS WOULD BE HALTED

Clyde and Mallory Lines First to Clash with Unions—Men Dire ed from Hoboken.

New York is threatened with a longshoremen's strike which may completely tie up transatlantic shipping within the next week. This prediction was made along New York's waterfront, following the refusal yesterday of some 900 longshoremen of the Clyde and Mallory lines to work for the usual wages. Agitators said to be employed by the International Longshoremen's Union circulated among the men yesterday and urged them to hold out for union pay.

Many longshoremen here are Irishmen, Germans and Italians. Those who were employed by the big transatlantic steamship companies are members of the union, which has a wage scale of 35 cents an hour for a ten-hour day and 45 cents an hour for overtime. The Clyde and Mallory lines have employed non-union longshoremen, it is said, and have paid 30 cents an hour, with no special compensation for overtime.

When the war occurred many of the union men were laid off. As the weeks of idleness passed by numbers of them gradually accepted work wherever it was offered at any wages. In May a propaganda was started among them to demand the payment of union wages. Incidentally non-union longshoremen were asked to join the union. The result was that almost a thousand longshoremen have joined the movement to strike for higher wages, which will be 45 and 65, North River, is idle. Several ships have been tied up, and if the strike spreads there may be an interruption of all transatlantic and coastwise shipping.

The greatest difficulties are experienced by the Clyde Steamship Company at its piers Nos. 37 and 38. Pier 38 was leased by the Clyde Line from the Hamburg-American Line.

The steamship Medina arrived Tuesday morning from Galveston. She was sent to Pier 65, and a squad of non-union longshoremen was sent there to unload her. Then they arrived they found a strong detachment of union longshoremen in possession, who told the non-union dock workers that there would be trouble if they were going to work for non-union wages. After a conference among the leaders the union men all marched to the Clyde Line pier, but the officials refused to grant the demand of the strikers, with the result last night with her cargo aboard.

Various rumors were in circulation among the longshoremen. One was to the effect that German influence was at work among the men to induce them to strike and thus temporarily tie up the exportation of arms and ammunition to the Allies. This was denied by some of the men.

It was authoritatively stated yesterday that the Federal government had ordered an investigation to ascertain whether any undue influence was being exerted by the German government to bring about a strike.

A mass meeting of the men will be held in some hall in Hoboken, N. J., within the next few days. The general tenor of feeling seemed to be: "We are fighting for our just dues. The companies are making money through the war. Why should not we get our share?"

Some of the union members admitted that they would receive a certain amount of money each week from

One Striker Killed In Riots at Bayonne

Chamber of Commerce Sends Appeal for Militia After Day of Rioting and Gun Battles with Police—Fire Rages in Company Yards.

Fifteen hundred Bayonne strikers, representing five thousand men, held a meeting last night less than a hundred yards from the spot where an eighteen-year-old youth had been killed earlier in the day and voted to refuse the offers of peace made by Standard Oil officials. As the crowd dispersed four fires were discovered burning in the company's plant, apparently set either by strikers or sympathizers.

It is now probable, although Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead does not wish it, that troops may be called out to quell the rioting at Constable Hook. The Sheriff left his office last night to confer with Governor Fielder and Adjutant General Sadler at Deal Beach, and this move is regarded as significant. If the militia is sent, the men will not be from the 4th Regiment, stationed in Jersey City, for they live too near the region troubled by the strikers. Troops

from some other than Hudson County will be brought into service.

The Bayonne Chamber of Commerce last night sent a telegram to Governor Fielder asking him to call out the militia to restore order and protect lives and property. "At this moment," it says, "a destructive fire is raging in the yards of the Standard Oil Company, claimed to be the work of incendiaries. The situation is very serious, and is beyond the control of the local authorities. It threatens to involve other important industries in addition to the several now affected."

SEA RAIDER POPS UP OFF JERSEY COAST

British Cruiser Stops Dutch Steamer and Seizes Two German Passengers.

The Dutch steamer Nickerie, bound here from South America and West Indian ports, was stopped less than one hundred miles from New York yesterday by the British cruiser Isis and two Germans were taken off.

While passing Barnegat, N. J., several miles off shore, the Nickerie was ordered to lay to. According to the report of Captain Van Borden, an officer from the cruiser and a squad of marines came aboard, lined up crew and passengers on deck and seized Otto Kurland, a German, and a Dutchman, who embarked at Curacao, and Max Weintraut, from Port-au-Prince. The Nickerie was then allowed to proceed, reaching her berth at Pier 3, Bush docks, South Brooklyn, last night.

It was believed that the cruiser received relayed wireless advice from the Admiralty warning them to be on the watch for Kurland and Weintraut.

The Governor acted after listening to a plea for mercy by a delegation of New York women, consisting of Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman; Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the Mothers' Club of New York; Miss Maida Craig, chairman of the New York Probation Committee; Mrs. Frank Cothran and Miss Grace Phelps.

DOGS TO GUARD JOHN D.

Employees, at Oil Man's Orders, Will Buy Big Pack.

John D. Rockefeller has given orders to all tenants on his estate at Tarrytown to buy first class watch dogs. Mr. Rockefeller has agreed to reimburse them if they are taking this means as an added protection on his estate.

Louis Pillods, who escaped from Sing Sing the other day, eluded his pursuers on the Rockefeller estate, it is believed. The oil man and all his guards and dogs were out during the searching convicts and guards the first night.

BURGLARS MAIL THANKS

By Postcard Compliment Police on Jail Entertainment.

Montclair, N. J., July 21.—Chief of Police Gallagher, Sergeant Clarran and Patrolman Cousins have received postcards from George Lewis and Charles Lang, the two burglars who walked out of the Montclair jail Monday night when a door was left unlocked.

The cards came from New York. They expressed appreciation of the good time their senders had as guests of the town, but said it was too uncomfortable to remain indoors, especially as a "get-away" was so easy.

Buys Dad's Old Red School.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Winsted, Conn., July 21.—C. F. Bristol to-day purchased the old red schoolhouse in Winsted. In making the purchase Mr. Bristol was prompted by sentiment, as his father taught school there. When a boy he attended classes in the little building.

RUSSIANS TURN AT BAY ON FOES NEAR WARSAW

Deliver Fierce Counter Attacks on Narew and South of Ivangorod.

CZAR'S ARMY DRIVEN BACK WEST OF CITY

Germans Reach Vistula South of Polish Capital—Confident of Seizing Stronghold.

London, July 21.—While the Russians are being slowly pressed back by overwhelming numbers toward Warsaw from the line between Blonie, a scant fifteen miles due west of the capital, to Groje, twenty-five miles due south of the citadel, they have turned in a desperate effort to stem the Austro-German onslaughts in a succession of great battles to the north and south-east.

The result of this series of conflicts will seal the fate of Warsaw.

To the north, on the River Narew, the Russians delivered yesterday three fierce counter-attacks from the fortresses of Rozan, Pulask and Novo Georgievsk. The Germans, who had taken one outwork of Rozan, repulsed these counter-attacks, according to the official report received from Berlin to-night, but apparently have been unable to make any further progress southward.

Retire Toward Vistula. Immediately to the west of Warsaw the Russians have suffered a reverse and are retreating toward the Vistula. Further south, the army of General von Woytsch is making progress toward the same river, which it has reached at Ivangorod.

To the south of Ivangorod Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is directing the offensive between the Vistula and the Bug, has reached the Russian lines. Here the greatest of all the battles is being fought, with the possession of the Lublin-Chelm Railway as its immediate objective.

On the resistance the Russians are able to offer along this front, where the Austro-Germans are making their biggest effort, probably depends the success or failure of the Austro-German operations. Apparently the Austro-Germans feel pretty certain of the outcome, for it is said that Emperor William, who is at Posen, has sent for the Empress in order to make a state entry into the Polish capital when it falls.

Germans Gain in Courland.

Things are moving a little more quickly in Courland, where the German states into have met with successes all along the line, bringing them within striking distance of Riga and the roads which supply that town from the south.

There is another battle in progress along the borders of Bessarabia, but how this is going the official communications do not say.

"The Daily Mail's" Petrograd correspondent, telegraphing Wednesday, says: "Yesterday evening the bells in all the churches throughout Russia clanged a call to prayer for a twenty-four hours' continual service of intercession for victory. To-day, in spite of the

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Note Warns Germany Any Further Attack Will Be "Unfriendly"

POINTS IN LATEST NOTE TO BERLIN

- 1—The assumption by the United States that Germany, by declaring her submarine warfare to be a retaliatory measure against the alleged unlawful acts of her enemies, has admitted that the destruction of unresisting merchantmen without warning is illegal.
- 2—German submarine commanders already have proved that they can save the passengers and crews of vessels and can act in conformity with the laws of humanity in making war on enemy ships.
- 3—The United States cannot allow the relations between the belligerents to operate in any way as an abbreviation of the rights of neutrals, and therefore any violation of the principles for which the American government contends, resulting in a loss of American lives, will be viewed as "unfriendly."
- 4—The representations which the American government has made in previous notes for disavowal of the intention to sink the Lusitania with Americans aboard and the request for reparation are reiterated with renewed insistence.
- 5—The American government realizes the unusual and abnormal conditions which the present conflict has created in the conduct of maritime war, and is willing to act as an intermediary as between the belligerents to arrange a modus vivendi or any other temporary arrangements which do not involve a surrender by the United States of its rights.
- 6—The proposals made by Germany to give immunity to American ships not carrying contraband, and to four belligerent ships under the American flag, are rejected with the emphatic assertion that to accept such suggestion would be to admit Germany's right to set aside the American contention based on fundamental principles in international law—that neutrals may travel anywhere on the high seas on unresisting ships of any nationality, even if carrying contraband.

BELGIAN FREEDOM SUNG IN TE DEUMS

Mourning and Confidence Note Struck on Anniversary of Independence.

Paris, July 21.—The eighty-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence was observed to-day. In former years there has been festivity. To-day there were "Te Deums."

In all the cities in which there are Belgian colonies the day was solemnly observed. At Bordeaux Cardinal Andrieu officiated, and the keynote of the sermon was: "The songs you have heard are not yet those of triumph, but songs of mourning and confidence."

The Belgian Cabinet attended the services at Havre, and the congregation sang the Belgian national anthem. Every house in the city displayed a Belgian flag. At Cherbourg similar services were held.

King Albert spent the day at the Belgian front.

TURKEY TO QUIT, REPORT IN GENEVA

Sultan's Envoys on Way to Negotiate There with the Entente Powers.

Geneva (via Paris), July 21.—Nedjemken Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, accompanied by Fassun Effendi, are expected here to-morrow from Vienna, for the purpose, it is reported, of opening separate peace negotiations with the Triple Entente. It is stated that the delegates are invested with official powers.

Recent dispatches have stated that the Turkish Minister of Justice, with a few delegates, was on his way to Switzerland to meet representatives of the Entente powers. They were reported on July 14 as having passed through Sofia, Bulgaria.

ADVISE OF COLONIES SOUGHT BY BRITAIN

Dominions to Have Voice in Conduct of War and Settlement of Peace.

London, July 21.—Replying to a debate in the House of Commons to-day on the situation in the dominions and colonies, Arthur H. Steel-Maitland, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said it was the intention to take the responsible ministers of the over government in every matter that might arise, not only during the war, but also in the question of the settlement of peace.

BRITAIN TO INVOKE GOD'S AID IN WAR

King and Leaders of Nation Will Pray on Anniversary of Opening of Conflict.

London, July 22.—It is announced that the King and all the leaders of the nation will pray for a twenty-four hours' continual service of intercession for victory. To-day, in spite of the

SOCIALISTS MAUL ADVOCATES OF PEACE

London, July 21.—A Socialist meeting held this evening in support of the war ended in a free fight to eject disturbers who, although small in numbers, made a lot of noise.

The meeting was addressed by John Dodge and George H. Roberts, Laborites, and Will Thorne, a Social Democrat, all three members of the House of Commons; Ben Tillett, secretary of the Dock Workers' Union, and Henry Hyndman, the two latter among the most uncompromising Socialists in England in the days before the war.

PLAN TO GET U. S. GOODS TO EUROPE WITHOUT DELAYS

Big American Interests in New Organization to Be Formed.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, July 21.—The British government is considering a proposal involving, first, the formation of an American company to be established in the neutral countries adjacent to Germany and, second, its recognition by the British authorities with a view to permitting shipments consigned thereto from America to go forward without interference. This company would be similar in its organization, standing and purposes to the Netherlands Overseas Trust. It is understood that great American interests are involved and that so far the British government is favorably disposed toward the scheme.

An arrangement will shortly be made, it is stated, by which Great Britain will furnish to the United States monthly quantities of aniline dyes, which, it is realized here, are badly needed in America. There is also the prospect of considerable quantities of German pharmaceutical products being permitted to go through.

In the continuation to-day of the hearing in the cases of the four Scandinavian ships carrying meat cargoes from the United States the Solicitor General put before the court the government's view of the law controlling shipments of absolute contraband by neutrals to neutral ports. The Solicitor General stated that the liability of the cargoes to be captured arose as soon as it was demonstrated that they were destined for the territory of a nation at war with Great Britain or for the armed forces of such nation.

It was impossible to resist the inference, the Solicitor General continued, that the goods in question were intended to be forwarded into Germany and that the shippers had resorted to every artifice to conceal the destination and deceive the belligerents. The fact that the food was consigned "to order," he contended, was further evidence that it was intended for a hostile power.

Lansing Doubts Cotton Protest Would Stand

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 21.—Secretary of State Lansing stated to-day that he was not entirely satisfied that this government had grounds for a protest to Great Britain against the seizure without compensation of cotton cargoes bound for Germany. A statement was widely published this morning that this government would fight the confiscation of cotton destined for a private consignee in Germany.

The Secretary said he had been in Frederic Coudert, counsel for the British and French embassies, conferred at the State Department to-day with Chandler Anderson, special counsel for the department, regarding certain points of law involved in the detention of various American ships and cargoes in allied ports.

Mr. Coudert is about to leave for France, and it is believed that one of the results of his conference will be prompt disposition by the French government of the case of the American steamer Dacia, with her cotton cargo for Germany, which has been held at

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Taking of Another American Life Will Mean a Break.

DECISION LEFT TO THE KAISER

Future Relations Will Depend on Conduct of U-Boat Warfare.

ISSUE CLEARLY STATED

Reply in Strongest Terms Yet Used, but in Most Court-teous Words Possible.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 21.—A continuance of friendly relations between the United States and Germany depends entirely on the Kaiser's conduct of submarine warfare. In the note which will be sent to Berlin this week the United States will decline to make an issue of the German refusal to give guarantees, but will assert that it will expect Germany to respect American rights in the future, and that it will make its friendship dependent on Germany's fulfillment of that expectation.

Any further taking of American lives through violations of international law by German submarines "will be considered an unfriendly act." This is the salient feature of the American note about to be sent to Germany. Although there is no direct intimation of the course this government would adopt, the phrase is generally understood by diplomats to mean a casus belli.

Inclusion of this clause in the note was the cause of some difference of opinion among Cabinet members, and it is understood that at least two who have favored a firm stand are opposed to its insertion unless the United States is prepared to back it up with force if necessary. It is probable, however, that their opposition will be withdrawn before the note is sent.

The United States assumes in the note that the German government has every intention to respect American rights on the high seas, and looks to Germany to justify this assumption by her conduct in the future, as she has done since the sinking of the Lusitania. Reparation for the losses sustained on the Lusitania is again demanded, together with a disavowal of the act.

Only Logical Course Left.

Officials point out that this course is the only logical one for the government to take, unless a direct break with Germany is to be courted. Germany has twice refused to give the guarantees asked for in previous communications, and further interchange without arriving at any common basis of negotiation is regarded as absurd.

Even were the negotiations to be continued along the line originally followed, there would be no cause for a rupture with Germany, officials say, unless another overt act in contravention of international law took place. The government has therefore taken the attitude that friendly relations with Germany will depend entirely on Germany's future conduct, and not on a satisfactory reply to American representations.

In reality, many officials believe, the present note states the issue much more clearly than either of the preceding notes, and is much stronger in purport, if not in form. The inclusion of the clause declaring any future violation of American rights an "unfriendly act" makes it virtually impossible to avoid an open rupture with Germany if another American ship is sunk or an American life unlawfully taken.

Although it was intimated by officials that assurances had been given to the State Department "through diplomatic channels" that American rights would be respected in the future by German submarines, and that no more passenger ships would be sunk, no confirmation of this statement could be obtained. It was learned on unquestionable authority that Count von Bernstorff had received no authority to give such assurances, and it is not thought that Ambassador Gerard has received them from the Berlin Foreign Office.

To Please German Government. The note will be shorter than its forerunners, but will be extremely friendly and courteous. Expressions of good will abound in it, and every effort will be made to render it acceptable to the German public as well as the Imperial government.

Germany's proposal to label non-contraband carrying vessels will be rejected, as will be the suggestions regarding immunity to certain classes of ships. This government will take the attitude that, though appreciative of the spirit in which they were made, acceptance of such offers would amount to a surrender of valuable rights, and